

Miscellaneous Notes

1. NOTES ON THE STATUS OF THE NOSELEAF BAT, *HIPPOSIDEROS SPEORIS PULCHELLUS* ANDERSEN (MAMMALIA: CHIROPTERA: RHINOLOPHIDAE)

While preparing a catalogue of Chiroptera in the collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, specimens of *Hipposideros speoris speoris* (Schneider) and *H. speoris pulchellus* Andersen presented some difficulty in separation. An attempt is made in this paper to settle the problem. Notes on geographical distribution of the species are also included.

MATERIAL: 1 ♀, Baroda, Gujarat: 19 ♂, 13 ♀, Coorg, Kanara, Bellary (Vijayanagar), Gadag, Belgaum and Deccan, Karnataka: 6 ♂, 4 ♀, Trivandrum, Kerala: 2 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 (unsexed), Salem, Nagercoil and Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu: 2 ♂, 1 ♀: Cuddapah and Palkonda Hills, Andhra Pradesh: 10 ♂, 2 ♀, 5 (unsexed): Sri Lanka.

TABLE

MEASUREMENTS (IN MM) OF *Hipposideros speoris* (SCHNEIDER) FROM THE DISTRIBUTIONAL RANGE OF *H. s. speoris* AND *H. s. pulchellus*

	Mysore (Bellary)	Peninsular India (excluding Bellary)	Ceylon
EXTERNAL:	7 ♂, 6 ♀	23 ♂, 15 ♀	10 ♂ 2 ♀
Length of forearm:	47-52 (50.1)*	49-54 (51.4)	50-54 (52.1)
Length of tibia:	20-23 (21.8)	19.5-25 (21.7)	19-24 (21)
Length of foot including Claws:	8-9 (8.7)	7-10 (8.4)	7.5-9.5 (8.8)
SKULL:	2 ♂, 4 ♀	12 ♂, 5 ♀	4 ♂, 2 ♀
Total length:	18-19 (18.3)	18.1-19.2 (18.4)	18-19 (18.6)
Zygomatic width:	10.3-11.5 (10.8)	10.3-11.7 (10.9)	10.6-11.4 (11.1)
Cranial width:	8.5-8.8 (8.7)	8-9.7 (8.4)	8.2-8.9 (8.5)
Length of upper tooth row ($c-m^2$):	7-7.4 (7.1)	6.8-7.3 (7.1)	7-7.5 (7.3)
Length of lower tooth row (c_1-m_3):	7.5-8.2 (7.7)	7.2-8 (7.8)	7.5-8.3 (7.9)
Length of mandible:	12.6-13.5 (13)	12.5-13.5 (13.1)	12.8-13.5 (13.2)

* Average measurements given in parentheses.

Andersen (1917) separated *pulchellus* (Bellary population) from *speoris* only on average measurements: skull length 18-19.8 mm (18.8) vs. 19-20.3 mm (19.7) and forearm 45.8-51 mm (49.5) vs. 49.8-54 mm (52). From a study of the material of the species from the range of the two 'subspecies', I find that there is no difference in their external or cranial measurements (Table), as mentioned by Anderson (1918). I would therefore, treat *H. speoris pulchellus* Andersen as a synonym of *H. speoris speoris* (Schneider).

The species has hitherto been known to range from Peninsular India, Sri Lanka east to Java, Sumatra and Timor. Brosset (1962) mentioned its absence in Gujarat but one specimen examined by me from Baroda (Gujarat) belongs to this species.

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2. A NOTE ON ECOLOGY OF THE GOLDEN LANGUR (*PRESBYTIS GEEI* KHAJURIA)

INTRODUCTION

A survey of Manas Sanctuary was undertaken to investigate the distribution of the fauna and to ascertain the present position of the Golden Langur (*Presbytis geei* Khajuria) in the Sanctuary area. The period of survey was from 8th to 18th January 1974. The area within and around the sanctuary were covered by Jeep, on foot, by boat and on elephant back. This report also includes findings of 4 surveys in Garo Hills area pertaining to *Presbytis geei*.